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WHOLE No. 782

COMPOUNDS IN AUGUSTAN ELEGY AND EPIC

(Concluded from page 69)

I give now the compounds in *-fer* and *-ger* that occur in elegy, the Aeneid, and the Metamorphoses⁴².

A. In Elegy, But Not in the Aeneid

IMBRIFER: Tibullus, M. AURIFER: Tibullus, Ovid 2, M. ANGUIFER: Propertius, M. GEMMIFER: Propertius. LAURIGER: Propertius 2, Ovid. PALMIFER: Propertius, Ovid, M. POMIFER: Propertius, Ovid 2. VELIFER: Propertius, Ovid, M. AERIFER: Ovid. ALIFER: Ovid. ARMIFER: Ovid 8, M. 2⁴³. ARUNDIFER: Ovid. BACCIFER: Ovid. BELLIGER: Ovid 2. BICORNIGER: Ovid. BIPENNIFER: Ovid, M. 2. CADUCIFER: Ovid 2, M. 2. CLAVIGER (from *clava*): Ovid 3, M. 2. CLAVIGER (from *clavis*): Ovid. CORYMBIFER: Ovid. CUPRESSIFER: Ovid 2. ENSIGER: Ovid 2. FALCIFER: Ovid 3, M. FLAMMIFER: Ovid, M. 4. FRUGIFER: Ovid, M. GRANIFER: Ovid, M. HERBIFER: Ovid, M. LINIGER: Ovid 3, M. NIMBIFER: Ovid. NUBIFER: Ovid, M. PAPYRIFER: Ovid, M. PINIGER: Ovid⁴⁴. POPULIFER: Ovid, M. RACEMIFER: Ovid, M. 2. SACRIFER: Ovid. SALUTIFER: Ovid, M. 3. SCEPTRIFER: Ovid. SECURIGER: Ovid. SIGNIFER: Ovid 2. TAEDIFER: Ovid 2. TURIFER: Ovid.

B. In Elegy and in the Aeneid

CAELIFER: Ovid, A. FATIFER: Ovid, M. 2, A. 2. LANIGER: Ovid 5, M. 5, A. 4. LEGIFER: Ovid, A. LETIFER: Ovid 2, M. 5, A. 2. OLIVIFER: Ovid 2, A. PESTIFER: Ovid 2, M. 5, A. PINIFER: Ovid, A. 2⁴⁵. SAETIGER: Ovid, M. 3, A. 3. SOPORIFER: Ovid 3, M., A.

ARMIGER: Propertius 2, M. 5, A. 6⁴⁶. CORNIGER: Propertius, Ovid 7, M. 5, A. LUCIFER: Tibullus 2, Propertius, Ovid 19, M. 8, A. 2. MORTIFER: Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid 2, A. ODORIFER: Propertius, M., A. TURRIGER: Propertius, Ovid 3, A. 2.

C. In the Aeneid, But Not in Elegy

CONIFER: A.⁴⁷ FUMIFER: A. 2. HORRIFER: A.,

⁴²For precise references for matters involved in the next five paragraphs see the Index to the Compounds in Augustan Elegy. . . . to be found at the end of this article. Unless it is otherwise noted, each compound occurs once only.

⁴³Compare *armiger* in the group of compounds common to elegy and the Aeneid.

⁴⁴Compare *pinifer* in the group of compounds common to elegy and the Aeneid.

⁴⁵Compare *piniger* in the group of compounds that occur in elegy, but not in the Aeneid.

⁴⁶Compare *armifer* in the group of compounds that occur in elegy, but not in the Aeneid.

⁴⁷Compare *coniger* in the epyllion of Catullus (64.206).

M. 3. MALIFER: A. PACIFER: A., M. SAGIT-
TIFER: A., M. SEMIFER: A. 2, M. 2. SOMNIFER:
A., M. 2. UMBRIFER: A.

In the Metamorphoses, but neither in the Aeneid nor in elegy occur *Chimaerifer*, *colubrifer*, *glandifer*, *ignifer* 2, *lentiscifer*, *mellifer*, *omnifer*, *opifer* 2, *penatiger*, *pinniger*⁴⁸, *securifer*, *spumiger*, *squamiger*, *tridentifer*, *tridentiger*, *venenifer*.

Compounds in *-gena* are more frequent in the 'elevated' styles⁴⁹. Only three are found in elegy (all in Ovid): *draconigena*, *Martigena* 2, *terrigena* 2. The Aeneid has six: *caprigenus*, *Graiugena* 2, *nubigena* 2, *omnigenus*, *Phoebigena*, *Troiugena* 3. In the Metamorphoses there are 10: *anguigena*, *Appenninigena*, *aurigena*, *faunigena*, *ianigena*, *Iunonigena*, *Latonigena*, *nubigena* 2, *rurigena*, *serpentigena*, *terrigena* 4. Each instance of this type in elegy occurs in the midst of a narrative where the tone is impersonal and fairly lofty; hence we may conclude that these compounds were too lofty for the more usual elegiac mood.

Index to the Compounds in Augustan Elegy, Vergil, Aeneid, and Ovid, Metamorphoses⁵⁰

I. COMPOUNDS IN ELEGY, BUT NOT IN THE AENEID⁵¹

A. Tibullus

IMBRIFER: 1.4.44 (doubtful reading), M. 13.725.
QUALIBET: 1.2.28. SOLLERTIA: 1.4.3, M. 1.391,
9.741, 13.327. TERCENTENI: 1.4.69.

⁴⁸Of the compounds in this group only *pinniger* occurs in early Latin poetry: Accius, Tragicus.

⁴⁹Ploen, 46 (see note 24, above) lists the following compounds (proper names) as occurring in the 'elevated' styles alone: *Graiugena*, Pacuvius, Lucretius, Aeneid; *Troiugena*, Lucretius, Catullus, Epyllion, Aeneid; *Cadmogena*, Accius, Tragicus; *Nysigena*, Catullus, Epyllion. With these may be grouped here one that is not a proper name: *caprigenus*, Pacuvius, Praetextae, Accius, Tragicus, Aeneid.

⁵⁰To save space certain abbreviations will be used in this Index (in addition to those listed in notes 12, 17, above): A. = Aeneid; in designations of Ovid's works, A.A. = *As Amatoria*, Am. = *Amores*, F. = *Fasti*, H. = *Heroides*, Ibis = the *Ibis*, L. = *Lygdamus* (see note 8, above), M. = *Metamorphoses*, Med. = *Medicamina Faciei*, P. = *Epistulae Ex Ponto*, R. = *Remedia Amoris*, T. = *Tristia*.

⁵¹I regard it as incumbent upon the editor of a periodical such as THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY to cooperate in the fullest way with author of article or review to the end that the highest possible degree of accuracy may be attained, alike in subject matter and in the form in which material is presented. The editor, the contributors, and the readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY should have one common aim, the ascertainment of truth and the accurate presentation of truth.

In seeking to discharge my editorial duty as I see it I address to contributors many questions, the purpose of which is to clarify what is presented; compare notes 11, 35a, above.

I asked Professor Glenn whether the Roman poets with whom he is dealing in this paper would consciously regard as compounds all the words which he lists in his Index to the Compounds in Augustan Elegy, Aeneid, and Ovid, Metamorphoses. It seemed to me that in many instances the Romans would know far less about the composition of words than is known to competent modern students of the Classics, and, in particular, to such outstanding modern authorities as Walde and Ernout-Meillet. Part of Professor Glenn's reply ran as follows:

"The statistics given in this paper are based upon the lists of all the compounds, that is, words which are made up of parts of independent words (word-stems), as explained in note 2, above. Undoubtedly some of these forms had lost their force as compounds, at least in so

B. Tibullus and Propertius

HIPPOMANES: Tibullus 2.4.58, Propertius 4.5.18.

C. Tibullus and Ovid

AURIFER: L. 3.29, Am. 1.15, 34, Ibis 300. LANIFICA: Tibullus 2.1.10, Am. 1.13.24, M. 6.6. MAGNIFICUS: Tibullus 1.5.6, 2.6.11, Am. 1.2.28, H. 2.68, 3.144, F. 4.400, 6.637, P. 2.10.21. PODAGRA: Tibullus 1.9.73, P. 1.3.23. SOLLERS: Tibullus 1.7.29, Am. 1.8.87, 2.7.17, 19.41, 3.8.45, H. 20.26, A. A. 2.355, F. 3.840, P. 1.6.35, 4.14.35, M. 4.776, 11.635, 13.37, 14.624. VATICINOR: Tibullus 1.6.44, H. 5.114, 16.278, T. 1.8.9, 2.426, P. 1.1.47, 2.1.62, 3.4.94, Ibis 270, M. 4.9, 6.159, 8.773, 15.174 (compare VATICINATOR, Ovid only).

D. Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid

HODIERNUS: Tibullus 1.7.53, Propertius 3.1.70, H. 9.167, M. 15.197.

E. Propertius

ANGUIFER: 2.2.8, M. 4.471. AUCUPIUM: 4.2.34. CAPRIFICUS: 4.5.76. CAPRIPES: 3.17.34. CHRYSOLITHUS: 2.16.44, M. 2.109. GEMMIFER: 3.4.2. PANCRATIUM: 3.14.8. PYROPUS: 4.10.21, M. 2.2. TUMEFACIO: 3.6.3, 4.1.63, M. 11.518, 15.303. VELIFICO: 2.28.40, 4.9.6. VENUMDO: 3.19.21. UNDISONUS: 3.21.18.

F. Propertius and Ovid

CAPRICORNUS: Propertius 4.1.86, F. 1.651. LAURIGER: Propertius 3.13.53, 4.6.54, A. A. 3.389. MANSUETUS: Propertius 1.9.12, 17.28, 3.16.10, T. 3.6.23, P. 4.5.28, Ibis 26. OCTIPES: Propertius 4.1.150, F. 1.313. PALMIFER: Propertius 4.5.25, Am. 2.13.8,

far as stylistic effects were concerned, when the Augustan poets were using them. Among such may be mentioned *simplex, malignus, benignus, manipulus, castigo, hodie, hodiernus*, and others like them which for the most part belonged to general usage. In this paper, however, for the purpose of statistics all the compounds are considered together and the results are to be regarded as approximate. More significant are the conclusions drawn from the study of particular types of compounds".

I sent a copy of Professor Glenn's paper to Professor Edgar H. Sturtevant, of Yale University, and put to him the question I had put to Professor Glenn (see the final paragraphs of this note). His reply ran as follows:

"A majority of these words were either probably or certainly formed originally by composition at various dates prior to our Latin documents, or in Greek. None of them was so formed in Latin of the historical period. The term 'compound word' does not properly apply at all to derivatives such as *Lupercal, manipularis, primordia, simplicitas, sollicitus, sollicitus, vindemiator*. Probably *ludibrium*, and *lugubris* were not formed by composition.

Of course there is some risk in declaring that the Romans did or did not feel thus and so about their language. But I fully believe that they felt few of these words as compounds; we do not feel *breakfast* as a compound. There may be some doubt as to *bilix, duodeni, solstitium, triliix*. Perhaps the educated also recognized Greek compounds to be compounds, but surely the important fact about such words was that they were Greek".—In my letters to Professors Glenn and Sturtevant I gave from Professor Glenn's paper a list of words concerning which I asked two questions: (1) Are these words, in the view of such authorities as Walde and Ernout-Meillet, compound words, i.e. words "made up of parts of independent words (word-stems)"? (2) Would a Roman have regarded these words as compounds? The list was as follows:

Auriga, benignus, bigae, bilix, bimus, castigo, December, duodeni, duplex, duplico, forceps, hodie, hodiernus, ludibrium, lugubris, Lupercal, Lupercus, malignus, mando, manifestus, manipularis, manipulus, mantele, orichalcum, panacea, Philomela, podagra, primordia, quadriga, septemplex, simplex, simplicitas, simpliciter, sincerus, sollemnis, sollers, sollicitus, sollicitus, solstitialis, solstitium, sospes, trietericus, triliix, triplex, trucidio, vindemia, vindemiator. C. K. >

M. 10.478. POMIFER: Propertius 4.7.81, Am. 3.6.46, 13.1. PRIVIGNUS: Propertius 2.1.52, Am. 2.9.47, H. 4.129, 19.125. QUILIBET: Propertius 1.8.4, 2.6.22, 26, 3.25.2, 4.5.38, 11.49, H. 3.20, 4.98, 7.168, 9.48, 19.146, 20.71, A. A. 1.108, 152, 612, 2.550, 628, 650, 3.608, R. 34, 170, T. 1.9.46, 3.8.22, 4.4.18, 5.7.54, P. 1.1.4, 7.67, 8.40, 2.3.82, 3.5.48, 4.3.33, 5.12, 10.78, 14.6, Ibis 66, M. 1.451. TIBICEN: Propertius 4.8.39, A. A. 1.111, F. 4.695, 6.653, 657, P. 1.1.39 (compare TIBICINA, Ovid, only). VELIFER: Propertius 3.9.35, P. 3.2.67, M. 15.719.

G. Ovid

AEQUIPERANS: P. 2.2.94, 5.44. AERIFER: F. 3.740. ALIFER: F. 4.562. ARMIFER: Am. 2.6.35, H. 2.84, A. A. 2.5, F. 3.681 (twice), 6.421, T. 4.10.13, M. 9.645, 14.475. ARUNDIFER: F. 5.637. AUCEPS: A. A. 1.47, 3.669, R. 502, M. 11.73. AUCUPOR: H. 9.41, 13.107. BACIFER: Am. 2.16.8. BELLIGER: A. A. 2.672, T. 3.11.13. BICEPS: F. 1.65, 230, P. 4.4.23, M. 2.221. BICORNIGER: H. 13.33. BILUSTRIS: Am. 2.12.9. BIMARIS: H. 12.27, F. 4.501, T. 1.11.5, M. 5.407, 6.419, 7.405. BIMESTRIS: F. 6.158. BIMUS: T. 3.10.16, P. 4.9.64 (doubtful reading). BINOMINIS: P. 1.8.11, Ibis 417, M. 14.609. BIPERTITO: R. 443. BIPENNIFER: T. 5.3.39, M. 4.22, 8.391. CADUCIFER: F. 4.605, 5.449, M. 2.708, 8.627. CARNIFEX: Am. 1.12.18, 2.2.36, T. 3.11.37, Ibis 165. CENTIMANUS: Am. 2.1.12, T. 4.7.18, M. 3.303. CLAVIGER (from CLAVA): F. 1.544, 4.68, Ibis 253, M. 7.437, 15.22, 284. CLAVIGER (from CLAVIS): F. 1.228. COLLABEFACTO: F. 1.566. CORYMBIFER: F. 1.393. CUPRESSIFER: H. 9.87, F. 5.87. DECEMBER: F. 3.58, T. 1.11.3, 2.491, P. 4.4.24, 9.59. DRACONIGENA: F. 3.865. ENSIGER: A. A. 2.56, F. 4.388. FALCIFER: F. 1.234, 5.627, Ibis 216, M. 13.930. FIDICEN: P. 4.16.28, Ibis 583. FLAMMIFER: H. 16.46, M. 2.155, 5.442, 14.796, 15.849. FRUGIFER: P. 2.1.15, M. 5.656. GEMELLIPARA: F. 5.542, M. 6.315. GRANIFER: A. A. 1.94. HERBIFER: F. 4.468, M. 14.9. ILLABEFACTUS: P. 4.8.10, 12.30. IMMANUETUS: H. 18.37, M. 4.237, 14.249, 15.85. INCALFACIO: F. 4.919, M. 15.735. IUNONICOLA: F. 6.49. LABEFACTO: Am. 2.13.1. LINIGER: Am. 2.2.25, A. A. 1.77, P. 1.1.51, M. 1.747. MANCIPIUM: P. 4.5.40. MANIPLARIS: F. 3.118. MARTICOLA: T. 5.3.22, P. 4.14.14. MARTIGENA: Am. 3.4.39, F. 1.199. MIRIFICUS: P. 4.13.5. MULTIPLICIO: R. 98, T. 4.6.38, 5.1.64, P. 4.9.67, Ibis 204, 642. MUNIFICUS: Am. 3.10.5, F. 3.385, P. 2.9.42, 4.1.24. NAUFRAGIUM: T. 1.5.36, 6.8, 5.8.11, 9.17, P. 1.2.62, 2.6.11, 9.9, 4.3.30, Ibis 18. NIMBIFER: P. 4.8.60. NOTIFICO: P. 1.2.12 (doubtful reading). NUBIFER: H. 3.58, M. 2.226. NUNCUPO: F. 1.246, M. 14.608. OPIFEX: Ibis 541, M. 1.79, 8.201. POPYRIFER: T. 3.10.27, M. 15.753. PARTICEPS: T. 3.2.28, P. 2.5.42, 3.1.164, M. 3.147. PHILOMELA: Am. 2.6.7, R. 61, M. 6.451, 475, 503, 511, 553, 572, 601, 643, 658. PINIGER: F. 3.84. PONTIFEX: F. 4.630, 6.106, 454, M. 15.763. PONTIFICALIS: F. 1.462, 3.420, 706. POPULIFER: Am. 2.17.32, M. 1.579. PRIMORDIA: H. 17.57, A. A. 3.337, M. 5.190, 15.58, 67, 391. QUINQUENNIS: P.

4.6.5, M. 14.325. RACEMIFER: F. 6.483, M. 3.666, 15.413. RECALFACIO: A. A. 2.445, M. 8.444. RURICOLA: Am. 3.2.53, F. 1.384, 580, 2.628, T. 1.10.26, 4.6.1, P. 1.8.54, M. 5.479, 6.392, 11.91, 15.124. SACRIFER: F. 4.252. SACRIFICIUM: P. 3.2.57. SACRIFICIO: F. 3.850, 4.414, M. 14.84. SACRIFICUS: F. 1.130, 6.803, M. 12.249, 13.590, 15.483. SALUTIFER: H. 21.174, M. 2.642, 15.632, 744. SAXIFICUS: Ibis 553, M. 5.217. SCEPTRIFER: F. 6.480. SECURIGER: H. 4.117. SEMIADAPERTUS: Am. 1.6.4. SEMIBOS: A. A. 2.24, T. 4.7.18. SEMICAPER: F. 4.752, 5.101, M. 14.515. SEMICREMATUS: Ibis 634. SEMIDEUS: H. 4.49, Ibis 82, M. 1.192, 14.673. SEMIMAS: F. 1.588, 4.183, M. 4.381, 12.506. SEMIREDUCTUS: A. A. 2.614. SEMIREFECTUS: H. 7.176. SEMISEPULTUS: H. 1.55. SEMISUPINUS: Am. 1.14.20, H. 10.10, A. A. 3.788. SERPENTIPES: T. 4.7.17. SIGNIFER: Am. 2.12.14, F. 5.586. SIMPLICITAS: Am. 1.3.14, 11.10, 2.4.18, H. 2.64, 16.314, 21.104, A. A. 1.242, 3.113, T. 1.5.42, P. 3.3.100, M. 5.400. SIMPLICITER: A. A. 1.106. SINCERUS: A. A. 3.202, P. 4.9.10, M. 1.191, 7.453, 8.664, 12.100. SOLSTITIALIS: F. 6.790, P. 2.4.26. SOLSTITIUM: T. 5.10.7. TAEDIFER: H. 2.42, F. 3.786. TERRIGENA: H. 6.35, 12.99, M. 3.118, 5.325, 7.36, 141. TESTIFICOR: Am. 1.8.94, H. 20.160, 21.134, A. A. 2.270, F. 1.170, 240, 594, 2.302, 4.218, 326, 5.250, T. 4.10.100, P. 4.9.98, Ibis 28. TIBICINA: F. 6.687. TRINODIS: H. 4.115, F. 1.575. TUBICEN: P. 3.1.91, M. 3.705. TUBILUSTRIUM: F. 5.725. TURIFER: F. 3.720. TURILEGUS: F. 4.569. UNDECIMUS: T. 1.2.50, M. 11.98. VATICINATOR: P. 1.1.42. VENEFICUS: Am. 3.7.79, H. 6.19, M. 7.316. VENEFICIUM: H. 6.150, 21.52, R. 251, 290. VINDEMIA: F. 4.893. VINDEMITOR: F. 3.407.

II. COMPOUNDS IN THE AENEID, BUT NOT IN ELEGY

AEDIFICO: 2.16, M. 11.204. AEQUAEVUS: 2.561, 5.452. APPENNINICOLA: 11.700. ARMISONUS: 3.544. ARQUITENENS: 3.75, M. 1.441, 6.265. AURICOMUS: 6.141. BELLIPOTENS: 11.8. BICOLOR: 5.566, 8.276, M. 8.664, 11.234. BIFRONS: 7.180, 12.198. BIGAE: 2.272, 5.721, 7.26, 12.164. BIUGIS: 12.355, M. 4.24. BIUGUS: 5.144, 10.253, 399, 453, 575, 587, 595. BILINGUIS: 1.661. BILIX: 12.375. BIPATENS: 2.330, 10.5. BIREMIS: 1.182, 8.79. CAELICOLA: 2.592, 641, 3.21, 6.554, 787, 10.6, 97, 117, M. 1.174, 8.637. CAPRIGENUS: 3.221. CENTUMGEMINUS: 6.287. CONIFER: 3.680. FORCEPS: 8.453, 12.404, M. 6.556, 9.78, 12.277. FUMIFER: 8.255, 9.522. GRAIUGENA: 3.550, 8.127. HORRIFER: 8.435, M. 1.65, 725, 15.471. HORRIFICO: 4.465. HORRIFICUS: 3.225, 571, 12.871. HORRISONUS: 6.573, 9.55. IGNIPOTENS: 8.414, 423, 628, 710, 10.243, 12.90. LUCTIFICUS: 7.324. LUDIBRIUM: 6.75. MALESUADUS: 6.276. MALIFER: 7.740. MALIGNUS: 5.654, 6.270, 11.525. MULTIPLEX: 4.189, 5.264, M. 8.158. NOCTIVAGUS: 10.216. NUBIGENA: 7.674, 8.293, M. 12.211, 541. OMNIGENUS: 8.698. OMNIPARENS: 6.595. OMNIPOTENS: 1.60, 2.689, 3.251, 4.25, 206, 220, 693, 5.687, 6.592, 7.141, 428, 770, 8.334, 398, 9.625, 10.1,

100, 615, 668, 11.790, 12.178, 791, M. 1.154, 2.401, 505, 3.336, 9.271, 14.816. ORICHALCUM: 12.87. PACIFER: 8.116, M. 14.291. PANACEA: 12.419. PHOEBIGENA: 7.773. PRIMAEVUS: 7.162, 9.545, 10.345. QUADRIFIDUS: 7.509. QUADRIHUGIS: 10.571. QUADRUPEDANS: 8.596, 11.614, M. 12.450. QUINGENTI: 10.204. REGIFICUS: 6.605. SAGITTIFER: 8.725, M. 1.468. SEMESUS: 3.244, 8.297, M. 2.771. SEMIFER: 8.267, 10.212, M. 2.633, 12.406. SEMIHOMO: 8.194, M. 12.536. SEPTEMGEMINUS: 6.800. SESCENTI: 10.172. SOMNIFER: 7.758, M. 1.672, 9.694. SONIPES: 4.135, 11.600, 638. TERRIFICO: 4.210. TERRIFICUS: 5.524, 8.431, 12.104, M. 1.179. TRICORPOR: 6.289. TRIFAUX: 6.417. TRILIX: 3.467, 5.259, 7.639. TROIUGENA: 3.359, 8.117, 12.626. TRUCIDO: 2.494, 12.577. UMBRIFER: 6.473. UNANIMUS: 4.8, 7.335, 12.264. VITISATOR: 7.179. VOCIFEROR: 2.679, 7.390, 9.596, 10.651, 12.95. VOLNIFICUS: 8.446, M. 2.504, 8.359.

III. COMPOUNDS IN BOTH ELEGY AND THE AENEID

A. Tibullus and the Aeneid

BIPENNIS: Tibullus 1.6.47, A. 2.479, 627, 5.307, 11.135, 651, M. 5.79, 8.766, 12.611.

B. Tibullus, Propertius, and the Aeneid

HARUSPEX: Tibullus 2.5.13, Propertius 3.8.17, 13.59, A. 8.498, 11.739, M. 15.577. HODIE: Tibullus 3.12.3, Propertius 2.14.20, 23.20, 3.23.15, 4.2.50, 10.15, 11.25, A. 2.670, 10.107, 862, 12.567. PATEFACIO: Tibullus 1.3.36, Propertius 1.3.33, 16.1, 2.15.7, 3.20.29, A. 2.259, M. 1.284, 2.112, 819, 3.104, 4.185, 795. QUADRIGA: L. 4. 17, Propertius 2.34.39, 3.9.17, A. 6.535, 8.642.

C. Tibullus, Ovid, and the Aeneid

BIDENS: Tibullus 1.1.29, 10.49, 2.3.6. Am. 1.13.15, F. 2.70, 4.694, 927, 935, A. 4.57, 5.96, 6.39, 7.93, 8.544, 12.170, M. 10.227, 15.575. MADEFACIO: Tibullus 2.6.32, 3.8.16, L. 6.63, A.A. 3.765, Med. 55, 99, A. 5.330, M. 4.126, 253, 481, 5.76, 6.396, 529, 8.402, 12.301, 15.824. SIGNIFICO: Tibullus 2.1.26, F. 1.132, 6.268, T. 5.10.36, A. 12.692, M. 3.643, 9.495, 13.689, 15.576. SOLICITO: Tibullus 1.7.30, L. 4.53, 5.12, Am. 1.7.14, 2.4.45, 3.1.50, 7.56, 74, 9.36, H. 16.80, 17.4, 19.108, A. A. 1.484, F. 1.304, 418, 4.396, 5.40, 6.76, T. 2.346, 3.11, 32, 4.8.6, P. 3.3.50, A. 4.380, 10.612, 11.254, 12.404, M. 4.473, 6.463, 699, 7.721, 9.683, 11.170, 14.670.

D. Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, and the Aeneid

AGRICOLA: Tibullus 1.1.14, 5.27, 7.39, 61, 2.1.36, 51, 55, 3.7, 6.21, Propertius 2.19.8, 34, 74, 4.8.14, H. 12. 48, F. 3.61, 6.556, P. 2.5.61, 4.14.32, A. (1.1 d), 2.628, 7.521, 10.805, 12.453, M. 8.276, 11.192, 210. ARTIFEX: Tibullus 1.8.12, Propertius 1.2.8, 2.1.58, 31.8, 4.2.62, Am. 3.2.52, A. A. 1.7, 656, 2.676, 3.47, 351, 556, F. 6.664, T. 2.522, 3.14.6, P. 4.1.29, Ibis 6, A. 1.455, 2.125, 11.407, 12.210, M. 6.615, 11.169, 13.551, 15.218. BENIGNUS: Tibullus 1.3.62, L. 3.6, Propertius 1.10.24, 3.13.42, 4.4.66, Am. 1.10.56, F. 5.174, A. 1.304, M. 13.254. LUCIFER: Tibullus 1.3.94, 9.62, Propertius

2.19.28, Am. 1.6.65, 2.11.56, H. 11.46, 18.112, 20.192, A. A. 3.180, F. 1.46, 2.150, 568, 3.772, 877, 4.677, 5.548, 6.211, 474, 791, T. 1.3.72, 3.5.56, P. 2.5.50, A. 2.801, 8.589, M. 2.115, 4.629, 665, 8.2, 11.98, 271, 15.189, 789. MANDO (MANDATUM): Tibullus 1.3.15, 3.13.7 (Sulpicia), Propertius 2.29.20, 3.6.37, 7.55, 16.7, 23.11, 4.3.1, 7.71, Am. 1.11.17, H. 3.128, 5.115, 7.173, 11.127, 128, 13.7, 13, 143, 145, 165, 14.50, 15.105, 16.303, 17, 143, A. A. 1.588, R. 160, F. 2.705, 3.687, 4.193, 5.475, 654, 657, 6.561, T. 1.1.35, 119, 123, 2.55, 3.59, 7.12, 3.3.43, P. 2.2.45, 125, 5.34, 11.23, 3.2.91, 4.3, 4.6.13, 12.43, A. 3.50, 444, 4.222, 270, 357, 6.74, 116, 7.267, 8.506, 9.214, 312, 10.840, 11.23, 176, 825, M. 2.140, 6.449, 471, 505, 7.493, 502, 505, 8.810, 821, 9.697, 11.334, 629, 13.199, 321, 14.23, 460, 602, 831. MORTIFER: L. 5.9, Propertius 3.13.17, R. 26, P. 3.1.26, A. 6.279. NAUFRAGUS (NAVIFRAGUS in the Aeneid): Tibullus 2.4.10, Propertius 2.24.27, 3.7.40, 24.12, Am. 2.10.34, H. 2.16, 7.62, 18.120, 198, A. A. 1.412, F. 3.630, 4.500, T. 2.18, 470, 5.12.50, P. 1.5.39, 6.34, 2.2.128, 7.8, 4.4.8, 14, 22, Ibis 147, 593, A. 3.553, M. 11.628, 668, 14.6. SACRILEGUS: Tibullus 2.4.26, L. 5.11, Propertius 3.13.51, Am. 1.7.28, A. A. 1.435, R. 367, F. 3.700, A. 7.595, M. 4.23, 8.792, 817, 11.41, 14.539. SOLLEMNIS: Tibullus 2.5.89, 3.8.23, Propertius 2.331, 3.10.31, 4.1.16, Am. 1.13.4, 3.13.11, A. A. 1.133, F. 2.247, 545, 5.597, 6.622, T. 3.13.16, P. 4.8.29, A. 2.202, 3.301, 5.53, 605, 6.380, 8.102, 185, 9.626, 12.193, M. 10.4. SOLLICITUS: Tibullus 3.16.5 (Sulpicia), L. 4.20, 6.36, 61, Propertius 1.16.40, 2.20.8, 3.7.1, 17.42, Am. 1.6.64, 15.38, 2.11.25, 14.34, 16.15, H. 1.12, 3.137, 8.76, 13.124, 17.216, 18.26, 196, A. A. 1.101, 164, 3.374, 472, 600, R. 557, F. 3.362, 5.372, 720, 6.370, 741, T. 1.11.2, 3.8.20, 11.10, 4.1.50, 85, 10.38, 116, 5.2.2, P. 1.5.61, 2.3.18, 7.14, 3.1.148, 2.12, 4.6.44, 9.130, 10.11, Ibis 559, A. 3.389, 7.81, 9.89, M. 2.125, 6.500, 7.454, 11.599, 14.453, 15.786. TERGEMINUS: L. 4.88, Propertius 4.7.52, A. A. 3.322, T. 4.7.16 (twice), A. 4.511, 8.202. TRIVIA (TRIVIUM): Tibullus 1.1.12, 3.12, 5.16, 56, Propertius 1.16.40, 2.17.15, 32.10, 3.14.22, 4.7.19, Am. 1.12.13, F. 1.389, P. 3.2.71, A. 4.609, 6.13, 35, 69, 7.516, 778, 10.537, 11.566, 836, M. 2.416.

E. Propertius and the Aeneid

ARMIGER: Propertius 3.4.8, 11.10, A. 2.477, 5.255, 9.330, 564, 648, 11.32, M. 3.166, 5.148, 619, 12.363, 15.386. ODORIFER: Propertius 2.13.23, A. 12.419, M. 4.209. TRIDENS: Propertius 2.26.48, A. 1.138, 145, 2.418, 610, 5.143, 8.690, M. 1.283, 6.75.

F. Propertius, Ovid, and the Aeneid

AURIGA: Propertius 4.2.35, Am. 3.12.37, F. 6.605, T. 1.4.16, Ibis 369, A. 5.146, 9.330, 12.85, 469, 624, 737, 784, 918, M. 2.327. AUSPICUM: Propertius 1.3.28, Am. 1.12.28, H. 3.136, 13.86, A. A. 1.191, 192, F. 1.168, 219, 646, 6.674, T. 2.174, P. 3.1.160, A. 3.375, 499, 4.103, 341, 5.534, 6.781, 7.257, 11.33, 347, M. 10.8, 15.822. CORNIGER: Propertius 3.13.39, Am. 2.13.14, 3.5.20, 15.17, H. 5.137, A. A. 3.789, F. 3.647, Ibis 298, A. 8.77, M. 5.17, 7.701, 13.926, 14.602, 15.309, 511. DUPLEX: Propertius 1.3.13, 3.1.22, Am. 1.8.15, 22, 12.27, A. A. 3.327, R. 667, F. 1.231, 6.43, T. 1.10.46,

A. 1.93, 655, 2.138, 4.470, 5.251, 421, 7.140, 9.16, 707, 10.667, 12.198, M. 4.378, 7.864, 12.268, 503. DUPLICO: Propertius 1.8.9, Am. 1.9.11, A. 8.556, 11.645, 12.927, M. 6.293, 11.550. GRANDAEVUS: Propertius 2.25.6, H. 13.25, F. 2.185, A. 1.121, M. 5.99, 7.160, 8.520. LONGAEVUS: Propertius 2.13.47, 4.1.52, H. 1.103, 5.40, F. 3.68, A. 2.525, 3.169, 5.256, 535, 620, 715, 6.321, 628, 764, 7.166, 8.498, 9.650, 12.44, 420. LUGUBRIS: Propertius 4.11.97, H. 10.145, T. 1.8.23, 4.2.73, A. 10.273, M. 2.334, 6.485, 10.225, 11.669. MANIFESTUS: Propertius 3.13.3, 4.9.11, Am. 1.4.39, H. 4.111, 15.23, A. A. 2.321, 493, 3.599, 801, F. 5.313, T. 2.315, 3.5.19, 4.3.11, P. 1.1.63, A. 2.309, 3.151, 375, 4.358, 8.16, 11.232, M. 1.168, 404, 2.133, 3.268, 5.468, 6.313, 9.464, 483, 695, 15.579. PRINCEPS: Propertius 4.6.46, F. 1.20, 40, 2.142, 160, 709, 714, 3.129, 697, 6.37, T. 1.1.33, 6.25, 2.128, 133, 147, 242, 4.4.12, 10.98, 5.8.35, 11.8, P. 1.1.49, 2.123, 4.57, 6.44, 2.2.50, 5.41, 55, 7.79, 3.6.23, 4.8.44, 77, 12.40, A. 1.488, 3.168, 5.160, 833, 9.535, 10.166, 254, 11.620. PRINCIPIUM: Propertius 1.18.6, 2.6.16, A. A. 1.35, 712, R. 91, 394, F. 1.164, 178, 2.37, 55, 450, 3.75, 126, 4.29, 360, 535, 5.636, 6.552, T. 3.6.26, P. 4.2.32, A. 2.752, 3.381, 4.56, 5.109, 6.214, 724, 7.219, 342, 9.53, 762, 10.258, M. 1.34, 2.386, 7.518, 528, 796, 13.706. QUIVIS: Propertius 1.9.4, 14, 2.3.22, 6.26, 13.44, 15.40, 16.15, 25.48, 3.16.18, H. 16.186, 319, P. 4.3.33, A. 8.577, M. 2.44. SILVICOLA: Propertius 3.13.34, F. 4.746, A. 10.551. STUPEFACIO: Propertius 2.13.7, H. 14.97, A. 5.643, 7.119. TREMEFACIO: Propertius 2.9.34, 4.1.149, H. 9.81, F. 2.489, A. 2.228, 382, 629, 6.803, 9.106, 10.102, 115, 12.449. TRIPLEX: Propertius 3.17.24, H. 9.91, 12.79, F. 3.801, 6.97, T. 2.426, Ibis 76, A. 5.119, 6.549, 7.785, 8.714, 10.202, 784, M. 2.654, 3.34, 4.425, 5.368, 8.452, 481, 9.185, 12.40, 594. TURRIGER: Propertius 3.17.35, F. 4.224, 6.321, T. 2.24, A. 7.631, 10.253. VERSICOLOR: Propertius 3.7.50, 13.32 (doubtful reading), F. 5.356, A. 10.181.

G. Ovid and the Aeneid

AERIPES: H. 6.32, 12.93, A. 6.802, M. 7.105. ALIPES: F. 5.100, A. 7.277, 12.484, M. 2.48, 4.756, 11.312. ANCEPS: F. 1.95, T. 3.4.69, P. 3.6.60, A. 3.47, 4.603, 5.589, 654, 7.525, 10.304, 359, M. 8.397, 12.357, 438. ARMIPOTENS: F. 2.481, 5.559, A. 2.425, 6.500, 839, 9.717, 11.483. AUSPEX: F. 1.26, 615, 4.830, A. 3.20, 4.45. BICORNIS: H. 4.49, F. 2.268, 5.99, A. 8.727, M. 8.647, 11.763, 15.304. BIFORIS: P. 3.3.5, A. 9.618, M. 2.4. BIFORMIS: Am. 2.12.19, F. 1.89, 5.424, A. 6.25, 286, M. 2.664, 4.387, 9.121, 12.456. BIMEMBRIS: H. 2.71, 9.99, A. 8.293, M. 12.240, 494, 15.283. BIVIUS: R. 486, A. 9.238, 11.516. CAELIFER: F. 5.83, A. 6.796. CALEFACIO: A. A. 2.214, F. 4.698, Ibis 48, A. 12.66, 269. CASTIGO: Am. 1.5.21, A. 4.407, 5.387, 6.567. CORNIPES: A. A. 1.280, F. 2.361, A. 6.591, 7.779. FATIDICUS: F. 2.262, 5.626, A. 7.82, 8.340, 10.199, M. 1.321, 2.640 (doubtful reading), 3.348. FATIFER: Am. 3.3.27, A. 8.621, 9.631, M. 6.251, 12.492. LABEFACTUS: F. 2.59, P. 3.7.6, A. 4.395, 8.390, M. 2.402, 3.70, 8.774, 10.375, 12.329. LANIGER: H. 18.144, F. 1.334, 384, 2.681, 4.715, A. 3.642, 660, 7.93, 8.664, M. 3.585, 6.395, 7.312, 540, 13.781. LEGIFER: Am. 3.10.41, A. 4.58. LETIFER: H. 9.141, F. 1.123, A.

3.139, 10.169, M. 5.133, 7.532, 8.362, 9.166, 12.606. LIQUEFACIO: F. 4.545, P. 1.2.57, A. 3.576, 9.588, M. 3.486, 7.161, 9.175, 13.830, 14.431. LUPERCAL: F. 2.381, A. 8.343. LUPERCUS: F. 2.31, 267, 421, 423, 5.101, A. 8.663. MAGNANIMUS: A. A. 1.20, F. 4.380, T. 3.5.33, P. 1.3.63, A. 1.260, 3.704, 5.17, 407, 6.307, 649, 9.204, 10.139, 563, 771, 12.144, 878, M. 2.111, 12.230, 13.298, 14.118. MANIPLUS: F. 3.117, A. 11.463, 870. MANTELE: F. 4.933, A. 1.702. OLIVIFER: F. 3.151, Ibis 317, A. 7.711. PESTIFER: T. 5.2.14, Ibis 606, A. 7.570, M. 1.459, 3.74, 4.496, 8.477, 784. PINIFER: P. 1.8.43, A. 4.249, 10.708. QUADRIUGUS: Am. 3.2.66, T. 4.8.54, A. 12.162, M. 2.168, 9.272. QUADRUPES: A. A. 1.546, 629, T. 4.7.15, A. 3.542, 7.500, 10.892, 11.714, 875, M. 2.84, 121, 6.226, 15.517. SAETIGER: F. 1.352, A. 7.17, 11.198, 12.170, M. 8.376, 10.549, 14.289. SEMIANIMUS (-IS): H. 10.32, F. 2.838, T. 1.3.92, A. 4.686, 10.396, 404, 11.635, 12.356, M. 5.105, 7.577, 845, 14.209. SEMINEX: T. 5.9.19, A. 5.275, 9.455, 542, 10.462, 12.329, M. 1.228. SEMIVIR: H. 9.141, A. A. 2.24, F. 5.380, A. 4.215, 12.99. SEMUSTUS: F. 4.167, A. 3.578, 5.697, 11.200. SEPTEMPLEX: Am. 1.7.7, T. 2.189, A. 12.925, M. 5.187, 13.2. SIMPLEX: Am. 1.10.13, 2.6.32, H. 12.90, 16.285, 17.176, A. A. 3.787, F. 2.226, 657, A. 6.747, M. 6.254, 8.319, 15.121. SOPORIFER: F. 4.531, T. 4.1.47, 5.2.24, A. 4.486, M. 11.586. SOSPES: H. 1.24, 6.147, 12.203, 19.206 (twice), F. 2.56 (SOSPITA), 3.578, 4.519, 525, 6.220, T. 1.1.53, 10.41, 2.165 (twice), 3.6.14, 4.2.11, 9.13, 5.2.47, P. 1.7.15, 2.8.12, 45, 3.2.3, A. 8.470, 11.56, M. 7.40, 425, 10.401, 11.580, 14.39, 574, 15.440. TEPEFACIO: H. 1.19, P. 4.5.35, A. 9.333, 419. TRECENTI: F. 2.203, 664, P. 1.2.3, A. 10.173. TRIETERICUS: R. 593, A. 4.302, M. 6.587. TRIPUS: A. A. 3.789, F. 3.855, A. 3.360, 5.110, 9.265. TRISULCUS: Am. 2.5.52, Ibis 469, A. 2.475, M. 2.848. TURICREMUS: H. 2.18, A. A. 3.393, A. 4.453. VELIVOLUS: P. 4.5.42, 16.21, A. 1.224.

IV. COMPOUNDS IN THE METAMORPHOSES, BUT NOT IN ELEGY OR IN THE AENEID

AMNICOLA: 10.96. ANGUICOMA: 4.699. ANGUIGENA: 3.531. ANGUIPES: 1.184. APPENINIGENA: 15.432. ATRICOLOR: 11.611. AURIGENA: 5.250. BIFIDUS: 14.303. BIFURCUS: 12.442. BIMATER: 4.12. BISULCUS: 7.113, 9.65. CHI-MAERIFER: 6.339. COLUBRIFER: 5.241. DUODENI: 13.618. FATICANUS: 9.418, 15.436 (FATICINUS). FAUNIGENA: 14.449. FLEXIPES: 10.99. FLORILEGUS: 15.366. FRUGILEGUS: 7.624. FUMIFICUS: 7.114. GLANDIFER: 12.328. IANIGENA: 14.381. IGNIFER: 2.59, 392. IGNIGENA: 4.12. IUNONIGENA: 4.173. LATONIGENA: 6.160. LENTISCIFER: 15.713. LUCTISONUS: 1.732. MAGNILOQUUS: 8.396. MELLIFER: 15.383. MONTICOLA: 1.193. MULTICAVUS: 8.561. MULTIFIDUS: 7.259, 8.644. MULTIPORUS: 12.158. OMNIFER: 2.275 (doubtful reading). OPIFER: 1.521, 15.653. PAVEFACTUS: 9.314, 13.878, 15.636. PENATIGER: 15.450. PINNIGER: 13.963. PORTENTIFICUS: 14.55. PUERPERUS: 6.337, 9.313, 10.511. PUTRE-

FACTUS: 15.389. QUINQUENNium: 4.292, 12.584. RUBEFACIO: 8.383, 12.382, 13.394. RURIGENA: 7.765. SECURIFER: 12.460. SEMICREMUS: 12.287. SEMILACER: 7.344. SEPTEMFLUUS: 1.422, 15.753. SERPENTIGENA: 7.212. SEXANGULUS: 15.382. SPUMIGER: 11.140. SQUAMIGER: 4.717. TRICEPS: 7.194. TRICUSPIS: 1.330. TRIDENTIFER: 8.596. TRIDENTIGER: 11.202. TRIENNium: 9.642. TRIFIDUS: 2.325. TRIFORMIS: 7.94, 177, 15.859. VENENIFER: 3.85.

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE

JOHN G. GLENN

A PLATONIC REMINISCENCE IN CICERO, IN CATILINAM 1.19

In the First Oration against Catiline, Marcus Metellus, in whose custody Catiline has finally paroled himself, is ironically described by Cicero (19) as follows: quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti.

It must have been often noted, though I have not found it mentioned anywhere, that this description is definitely reminiscent of the passage in Plato, Republic 2 (375 A) in which the qualifications of the guardians in the State are first set forth. The passage is as follows:

Οἱ δὲ οὖν τι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, διαφέρειν φύσιν γενναίου σκύλακος εἰς φυλακὴν νεανίσκου εὐγενούς; Τὸ ποῖον λέγεις; Οἷον ὅτι πῶς δὲ αὐτοῖν ἐκάτερον εἶναι πρὸς αἰσθησὶν καὶ θαρρύνει πρὸς τὸ αἰσθανόμενον δεικνύειν, καὶ ἰσχυρὸν αὖ, ἐὰν δέη ἐλόντα διαμάχεσθαι.

"Do you think, then," said I <Socrates>, "that the instinct for guarding possessed by a well-bred young dog is at all different from that of a well-bred youth?"

"Just what do you mean?"

"That each of them must be keen to perceive, swift to pursue on perceiving, and strong, moreover, to fight, if necessary, after catching the prey."

Not only is the thought of this last sentence paralleled by that of the Ciceronian sentence, but there is a striking similarity of structure. In each passage the guardian is described by three adjectives; each adjective is in turn limited by a phrase. The similarity of meaning of the adjectives, *ἄγχι*, *sagacissimum*, and *ἰσχυρὸν*, *fortissimum* is also to be noted.

Sagax, in fact, refers primarily to keenness of the sense of smell, and is, consequently, often applied to dogs (compare e.g. Cicero, De Divinatione 1.65 *sagaces dicti canes*). This may well be additional confirmation of the view that in the description of Metellus Cicero was thinking of the Platonic passage¹. Surely Cicero's irony has more point if we are to understand him as measuring (or as assuming that Catiline has measured) Metellus's qualifications as a guard according to the ideal requirements set forth by Socrates.

TOWNSEND HARRIS HIGH SCHOOL,
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OF NEW YORK

ISRAEL E. DRABKIN

¹The comparison between a guardian (in the technical sense) and a watch-dog is frequently made by Plato. The Ciceronian passage, however, seems to recall only the instance I have cited.

MR. GEORGE SANTAYANA ON THE CLASSICS¹

In spite of all revolutions and all the pressure of business and all the powerful influences inclining America to live in contemptuous ignorance of the rest of the world, and especially of the past, the Latin School, supported by the people of Boston, has kept the embers of traditional learning alive, at which the humblest rush-light might always be lighted; has kept the highway clear for every boy to the professions of theology, law, medicine, and teaching, and a window open to his mind from these times to all other times, and from this place to all other places.

This fidelity to tradition, I am confident, has and will have its reward. The oldest forms of life, barring accidents, have the longest future. New ideas in their violence and new needs in their urgency pass like a storm; and then the old earth, scarred and enriched by those trials, finds itself still under the same sky, unscarred and pure as before. The Latin language and the study of classical antiquity are the chief bond for Western nations with the humanities, with the normalities of human nature; and this not merely by transporting us, as in a vision, to some detached civilization—as Greek studies might do if taken alone—but by bringing us down step by step through all the vicissitudes of Christendom to our own age, and giving us a sound sense for the moral forces and the moral issues that now concern us. The merely modern man never knows what he is about. A Latin education, far from alienating us from our own world, teaches us to discern the amiable traits in it, and the genuine achievements; helping us, amid so many distracting problems, to preserve a certain balance and dignity of mind, together with a sane confidence in the future.

A FORERUNNER OF 'BUSINESS ENGLISH'

Shrewdly has Mr. James Truslow Adams analyzed "our business civilization". While he intentionally omitted any lengthy discussion of how contemporary academic curricula have been affected by the dominance of business and the ideals of business in America, no denizen of Academe needs reminders beyond his own experience. There are courses available in practical business mathematics, business English, and business Latin¹. Those who are sceptical of the availability of Latin for commercial purposes may be referred to the Apuleian characterization of the *Quiritium indigena sermo* as a *forensis sermo*².

But what of Greek? Philostratus, in his biography of Apollonius of Tyana (6.36), represents this learned miracle worker of the first century as saying to an uneducated youth, 'Now in all cities there exists a class of men which you as yet know not of, but men call them "teachers". If you give these "teachers" a little of your

¹<In April, 1935, the Boston Latin School celebrated its Tercentenary. One of the most distinguished alumni of the School, Mr. George Santayana, wrote at that time a tribute to the School. The quotation from that tribute which is here printed was called to my attention by Professor Herbert H. Yeames, of Hobart College, Geneva, New York. C. K.>

²See A. S. Perkins, *Latin Training for Business*, *The Classical Journal* 16 (1921), 165-170.

³Apuleius, *Metamorphoses* 1.1.

substance, you will be sure of acquiring more money than you gave, for they will teach you business Greek—and it's an easy subject!³

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

CLARENCE A. FORBES

MACAULAY AND VERGIL

Macauley's admiration for Vergil's *Eclogues* is well known, especially his enthusiasm for 8.37-41:

Saepebus in nostris parvam te roscida mala
(dux ego vester eram) vidi cum matre legentem.
Alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus;
iam fragiles poteram ab terra contingere ramos.
Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error!

But the context in which he expresses this admiration is, I think, less familiar in fuller form. When he arrived in India in 1834 Macauley wrote to his friend, Thomas Flower Ellis, an account of his reading on his way out¹.

... My power of finding amusement without companions was pretty well tried on my voyage <four months, in those days!>. I read insatiably; the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Virgil, Horace, Caesar's Commentaries, Bacon de Augmentis, Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, Don Quixote, Gibbon's Rome, Mill's India, all the seventy volumes of Voltaire, Sismondi's History of France, and the seven thick volumes of the *Biographia Britannica*. I found my Greek and Latin in good condition enough. I liked the *Iliad* a little less, and the *Odyssey* a great deal more, than formerly. Horace charmed me more than ever; Virgil not quite so much as he used to do. The want of human character, the poverty of his supernatural machinery, struck me very strongly. Can anything be as bad as the living bush which bleeds and talks, or the Harpies who befoul Aeneas's dinner? It is as extravagant as Ariosto, and as dull as Wilkie's *Epigoniad*. The last six books which Virgil had not fully corrected pleased me better than the first six. I like him best on Italian ground. I like his localities; his national enthusiasm; his frequent allusions to his country, its history, its antiquities, and its greatness. In this respect he often reminded me of Sir Walter Scott, with whom, in the general character of his mind, he had very little affinity. The *Georgics* pleased me better; the *Eclogues* best,—the second and tenth above all. But I think that the finest lines in the Latin language are those five which begin:

Saepebus in nostris parvam te roscida mala—
I cannot tell you how they struck me. I was amused to find that Voltaire pronounces that passage to be the finest in Virgil.

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CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

VIII

Journal of Biblical Literature—June, The Meaning of ΕΝΕΠΕΓΕΩ and ΚΑΤΑΠΕΓΕΩ in the New Testament, Kenneth W. Clark; *The World's Oldest Bible*, Edgar J. Goodspeed [this is a brief note correcting an Associated Press statement which was circulated in November, 1933, and asserted "...that one hundred and ninety leaves of the Gospel of Matthew and the

¹Philostratus's words are ῥητορικὴ γὰρ σε παιδεύουσιν τὴν τῶν ἀγορῶν ῥάδιαν δ' ἢ τέχνην.

²I quote from George Otto Trevelyan, *The Life and Letters of Lord Macauley*, 1.241 (New York, John W. Lovell. No publication date is given).

letters of Paul, dating from the second century, had been found in a shop in Cairo and were now in the National Library in Vienna. . . .]

The Journal of Philosophy—April 11, Review, generally favorable, by R. S., of Helmut Kuhn, Sokrates: Ein Versuch über den Ursprung der Metaphysik; May 23, Review, favorable, by R. S., of Heinrich Cassirer, Aristoteles' Schrift "Von der Seele" und ihre Stellung Innerhalb der Aristotelischen Philosophie; June 20, Review, favorable, by I. E., of The Essence of Plotinus: Extracts from the Six Enneads and Porphyry's Life of Plotinus, Based on the Translation of Stephen Mackenna. . . . Compiled by Grace H. Turnbull; July 4, Review, favorable, by R. S., of Matthew Thompson McClure, The Early Philosophers of Greece, With Historical Introduction.

The London Quarterly and Holborn Review—July, The New Tischendorf, W. F. Howard [this note is a favorable discussion of Nouum Testamentum Graece Secundum Textum Westcott-Hortianum: Evangelium Secundum Marcum cum Apparatu Critico Nouo Plenissimo. . . . Edidit S. C. E. Legg]; The Newly-Discovered Fragment of Tatian, W. F. Howard [this contains a favorable report of A Greek Fragment of Tatian's Diatessaron from Dura, Edited. . . . by Carl H. Kraeling]; July, Review, qualifiedly favorable, by W. F. Howard, of A Greek Lexicon, Compiled by H. G. Liddell and R. Scott, A New Edition Revised and Augmented. . . . by Henry Stuart Jones with the Assistance of Roderick McKenzie. . . . Part 8.

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CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

IX

The Saturday Review of Literature—July 13, Long review, critical, but generally favorable, by James H. Breasted, of Will Durant, The Story of Civilization, Volume I: Our Oriental Heritage; Brief review, mildly unfavorable, by J. M., of Otto Kiefer, Sexual Life in Ancient Rome; August 3, Interpreting the Orient, Will Durant [a long letter to the editor correcting statements made in James H. Breasted's review in the issue of July 13]; August 10, Review, generally favorable, by Elmer Davis, of G. C. Richards, Cicero; August 17, Review, by A. R. Bellinger, of The Cambridge Ancient History, Volume X, and Plates, Volume IV; September 21, Horace After 2000 Years, Amy Loveman [a few paragraphs of Horatian bibliography].

School and Society—July 5, Review, favorable, by William McAndrew, of Wallace Irwin, The Julius Caesar Murder Case [a mystery story]; August 31, Appraisal of Newer Practices in Latin Teaching, J. Wayne Wrightstone ["The scores of 125 pupils who had been taught Latin according to the newer-type practices showed superiority in the tests of knowledge and skills in that language to an equal number of equated pupils who had received Latin instruction by standard methods. . . . Although the

scores of the newer-type school pupils were superior to <those of> the standard-type, the superiority was not statistically significant".

"Scientia"—July, Review, generally favorable, by M. Simon, of L. Allevi, Ellenismo e Cristianesimo; September, Review, favorable, by A. Levi, of U. E. Paoli, Studi di Diritto Attico and Studi sul Processo Attico.

The Times Literary Supplement (London)—June 27, Review, qualifiedly favorable, of S. H. Hooke (Editor), The Labyrinth: Further Studies in the Relation between Myth and Ritual in the Ancient World; Review, favorable, of J. G. Robertson, Essays and Addresses on <German> Literature [including "The Reconciliation of Classic and Romantic" and "The Gods of Greece in German Literature"]; Review, generally favorable, of Mary Butts, Scenes from the Life of Cleopatra [an historical novel]; July 4, Review, mildly unfavorable, of William Fairweather, The Background of the Epistles [the book is divided "into four parts, which are devoted in turn to a description of the historical, literary, religious and doctrinal setting of his <the author's> documents"]; Review, favorable, of H. D. Westlake, Thessaly in the Fourth Century B. C.; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Mary Serjeantson, A History of Foreign Words in English; Review, favorable, of E. A. Wallis Budge, From Fetish to God in Ancient Egypt; Brief review, favorable, of Anthony W. G. Lowther, The Roman Theatre at Verulamium (St. Albans): A Reconstruction; Brief review, favorable, of Matthew T. McClure and Richmond Lattimore, The Early Philosophers of Greece [with an historical introduction and translations]; July 11, Review, generally favorable, of T. R. Glover, The Ancient World; Brief review, qualifiedly favorable, of J. F. Horrabin, An Atlas of European History from the 2nd to the 20th Century; July 18, Review, generally favorable, of F. H. Anderson, The Argument of Plato; Origins of the Odyssey, Jack Lindsay [a letter to the editor which concludes that "it is possible . . . that in the 'Odyssey' we find Babylonian and Egyptian myth reaching the last stage of humanization, after passing through the area of folk-tale and sailor's yarn"]; Brief review, favorable, of M. I. Rostovtzeff (Editor), The Excavations at Dura-Europos, Conducted by Yale University and the French Academy of Inscriptions and Letters: Preliminary Report of Fifth Season of Work, October, 1931–March, 1932; Brief review, favorable, of Oliver Davies, Roman Mines in Europe; Brief review, mildly favorable, of Nesca A. Robb, Neoplatonism of the Italian Renaissance; July 25, Review, favorable, of J. W. Parker, The Idea of Salvation in the World's Religions; "Longinus" on "The Sublime", Frank Granger [a long letter to the editor discussing the date and the authorship of the treatise De Sublimitate];

August 1, "Longinus" on "The Sublime", Lascelles Abercrombie [a brief letter which refers to the arguments stated in Mr. Frank Granger's letter in the issue of July 25 as "tenuous"]; August 8, Review,

generally favorable, of Cyril Bailey, *Religion in Virgil*; "Longinus" on "The Sublime", Frank Granger [a letter in answer to Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie's criticisms]; August 15, Review, favorable, of T. E. Shaw (T. E. Lawrence), *The Odyssey of Homer*, Translated [a new edition]; Brief review, generally favorable, of B. Cyril Windeler, *King Minos of Knossos* ["a poetical drama of distinction"]; Brief review, favorable, of C. W. Valentine, *Latin: Its Place and Value in Education*; August 22, Brief review, generally unfavorable, of C. M. Franzero, *Roman Britain*; August 29, Brief review, generally favorable, of Cyril C. Richardson, *The Christianity of Ignatius of Antioch*;

September 5, Review, generally favorable, of Cyril E. Robinson, *A History of Rome*; Review, qualifiedly favorable, of Catherine Christian, *The Legions Go North* ["a romance of Rome in the days of Nero"]; Chapman's "Homer", George G. Loane [a brief letter to the editor, discussing errors in the text of George Chapman's translation of Homer]; Brief review, favorable, of C. M. Bowra, *Pindari Carmina cum Fragmentis* [a new volume in the series

of Oxford Classical Texts]; Brief review, favorable, of T. G. Tucker, *Across the Centuries: Passages from Greek Authors*, Translated; Brief review, uncritical, of Jacques B. de Serviez, *Lives of the Roman Emperors: The History of the Lives and Secret Intrigues of the Wives, Sisters, and Mothers of the Caesars* [a reprint of a book first published in 1728]; September 12, Brief review, favorable, of Edmund T. Silk, *Saeculi Noni Auctoris in Boetii Consolationem Philosophiae Commentarius* (Papers and Monographs of the American Academy in Rome, Volume IX); September 19, *The Roman Achievement* [an extended review of Edward Eyre (Editor), *European Civilization: Its Origin and Development*, Volume II: *Rome and Christendom*]; Review, favorable, of Robert S. Conway, *P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos Liber Primus*, Edited with Notes; Brief review, favorable, of Peter Hagboldt, *Language Learning: Some Reflections from Teaching Experience*; Brief review, favorable, of T. G. Tucker, *Longinus on Elevation of Style*, Translated.

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